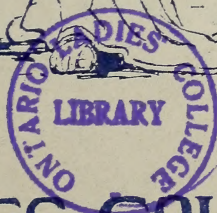


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# Vox Collegii.

*"Forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit."*

Vol. XX.

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No. 3

## ❧ Vox Collegii. ❧

*Forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit.*

### VOX COLLEGIUM,

*Published Monthly Throughout the Collegiate Year  
by the Editorial Staff.*

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## Editorial Notes.

Owing to the great snow storms that have buried Whitby and the surrounding villages as deep as was Pompeii by Vesuvius it will take us until next summer to dig out the news.

"The Almighty made all things very good without doubt, but he left some mighty queer kinks in woman. But then the whole affair of her creation was an after thought. (The Raiders.)

We don't charge women with crying whenever they wish, but we are sure they never cry when they have anything better to do. Cynical, but how many had nothing better to do the day after the conversat.

Well, girls, our "At Home" has come and gone, and the hopes and thoughts of many months were realized in but a few short hours. This one feature, certainly the most important of all our social functions, has been acknowledged as a great success both by the guests from Toronto and Whitby, and especially by the girls themselves.

Might we repeat the testimony of a certain young gentleman whose very outspoken opinion, although not clothed in the best words of an English vocabulary, seems to express an honest feeling: "This



conversat. has been the largest quantity of unadulterated bliss jammed into one evening that I have ever enjoyed in my life." With real, lively interest were the decorations completed, and the rooms of the entire lower floor looked cheerful and pretty with their many comfortable corners and "hide-aways." Miss Burkeholder, Mrs. Hare and Miss Wilson, '02, received the large number of guests.

At the head of the "Concert Hall" two pillars were draped in the colors of Victoria College an our own, the red and gold looking across defiantly at the two shades of blue—probably they were remembering "old scores" in tennis. Who can say? At any rate those whom these emblems represented soon overcame any such feeling. Everyone was glad to see so many students from that college, and besides these nearly every university within a possible distance of Whitby was duly represented—the many branches of 'Varsity, Wycliffe and Trinity, of Toronto, and Queen's, of Kingston. Sober black gowns and frivolous dainty ones were in pleasant contrast during the evening, and many lights and flowers with two good orchestras went far towards a "jolly" evening.

Among the guests were continual surprises, for we recognized former O. L. C. students of perhaps every year for ten years past, and it might be said a fair share of "new" acquaintances and even new friends was enjoyed by everyone.

Although the train was delayed for nearly an hour later (12.50) few admitted fatigue, for when will human nature—the young and happy in particular—be content with the share dealt them from the "ball" of pleasures?

"Only a faded violet, a sigh or a tear,  
Our conversat will live with us in thought through  
all the year."

On Wednesday morning Feb. 19th the sad news reached our college of the death of Mr. Copeland, of Smithville. Miss Copeland left on the afternoon train for her home. Our deepest sympathy goes out to those who have been brought to face such grief as this. We can only pray that the One who visits such sorrows may endue the hearts of the sufferers with strength to bear the burden.

#### NAPOLEON.

The battle of Waterloo was fought on Sunday, June 18, 1815, and at the close of that day the con-

fusion and terror which raged was beyond the power of man to describe. The overwhelming disaster was one which history has seldom repeated. The French, with their dauntless leader, had gone forward to meet the English and their allies with all confidence, prophesying an anniversary of Austerlitz, but how different the return of that French hero. On the morning of June 21st as he re-entered the Élysée General Drouot exclaimed, "All is lost!" "Except honor" was Napoleon's quick retort.

It lies to the lot of few men to climb the ladder of fame as quickly and surely as he. As arbitrator, genius and power of his nation, he towered above his subjects, above England, above the world; with a glance he had ruled them, had kneaded and moulded them to suit his purpose. So that when the fall came it was one of terrible force, rendering the whilom ruler feeble, helpless and inert. What a humiliation was his. Human pride may learn a lesson from Napoleon's impotence.

But he did not sit calmly down, relinquishing all without an effort. Hope died hard in Napoleon's breast. He maintained that he yet could save his country; he did not ask to be reinstated in power but only begged to be given the generalship of the army; remembering his past glory, he believed himself still capable of miracles—"I ask to serve France for the last time and I swear to save it." The answer of the Provincial Government to this was: "Let him leave at once, for they are demanding his person and we cannot answer for his safety more than a few hours."

He abdicated in favor of his son, and on Sunday, one week after Waterloo, he left the Élysée Palace and drove to Malmaison. What bitter thoughts arose in his mind; he must live henceforth a life of suffering and atonement, never losing consciousness of his identity. What is to become of the Emperor? Will he be free or will he be a prisoner? He remained at Malmaison as long as safety permitted him.

His next station was Rochefort, a town on whose sanitation he had expended much money, and whose citizens now with the opportunity were not afraid to show their love and gratitude. Through it all the Emperor remained calm and impassable. His great desire was to go to America. Circumstances did not permit his embarkation, however, so he wrote to the Prince Regent of England the letter which will ever be famous:

"Royal Highness: Exposed to the factions which



divide my country and to the enmity of the greatest European Powers I have ended my political career, and am going, like Themistocles, to sit down beside the hearths of the British people. I place myself under the protection of their laws, which I claim from Your Royal Highness, as the most powerful, the most constant and most generous of my enemies."

On July 15 the Emperor boarded the *Bellerophon* bound for England, and from that day ceased to be a free man. During the next fortnight he appeared gentle and courteous, spending most of his time on deck conversing with the captain. He said: "If America is impossible I prefer England to any other country in the world, and would like to live in a country house ten or twelve leagues from London." On July 26th the *Bellerophon* anchored at Plymouth, and it was here that Napoleon received, we might call it his death blow. Someone whispered it and it was borne to him upon the wind: "In the night they will carry off the Emperor and sail for St. Helena." The effect of these words can scarcely be described. They meant that this man of whom one could have said that the whole world was not enough, this modern Cæsar was to be banished into exile for the remainder of his days.

He had come to England voluntarily expecting to find a haven of rest, and this was the justice meted out to him. He had boarded the *Bellerophon* as her guest only to be told he was her prisoner. When the painful document had been formally read aloud, Napoleon was asked like a condemned man whether he had any observations to make. Then he spoke, appealing to justice and equity, and ending by saying: "No! no! I will not go to Saint Helena. I am not a Hercules but you will not take me there. I prefer death here, even. You found me free; send me back, replace me in the same condition or let me go to America."

Suicide tempted him, but Las Cases, his faithful follower, lead him to consider the noble side of misfortune. He waxed eloquent in his argument, dwelling on the thought that he, Napoleon, had his memoirs yet to write which would be handed down to posterity. His words drove the cloud from his leader's brow, and from that moment the Emperor became calm and even cheerful, betraying neither emotion nor uneasiness as he viewed the thousands of people surrounding his ship who wanted to be able to say to their children, "I have seen Napoleon."

On August 15, 1815, the wonderful man embraced

for the last time those dear ones not allowed to follow him to the land of his exile, and took passage on the Northumberland which bore him to his last station—St. Helena. Here five years were accorded him in which to review his past glory and splendour. Perhaps, after all, it was a fit ending for this imperial dictator. "No man who has had a universal fame has had an end equal to that of Napoleon. An eagle, they gave him a rock on whose point he stood sunbeaten until his death, and from whence he was seen by all the earth."

---

### LITERATURE AND ITS STUDY.

---

We have all studied literature at some time in our school or college days, but how many of us fully realize what this study really means? In my public school days the question, "Why do you study arithmetic?" was quite frequently asked on an examination paper, and I was invariably tempted to answer, "Because I am compelled to," and that seems to be the only reason why many people study literature.

But the benefits derived from the careful study of this subject are many. It is a pleasant way of learning history. The first Duke of Marlborough once said that all he knew of English history had been derived from his reading of Shakespere.

Then reading the best English authors is a beautiful and comparatively easy method of enlarging and enriching our vocabulary, so that we speak more correctly, with finer streaks of meaning and in a much more dignified manner.

Many of the best writers have discussed in their essays the lives and works of celebrated statesmen and warriors, thus giving the reader a knowledge of those whom to know nothing about is a reproach. By reading such poems as Wordsworth, Burns and Walt Whitman have written, to say nothing of Ernest Seton-Thompson's charming animal stories, we are shown innumerable hitherto undiscovered beauties in the commonest objects around us. In this way we may truly "look through nature up to nature's God," understanding better than ever before the wonders of creation and the immeasurable love which has showered these blessings on us with such a lavish hand.

In advocating the study of literature for the pleasure and profit to be gained by the individual we are



not altogether selfish. We are all expected to "make of ourselves all that can be made of the stuff," so that in striving for fuller development along literary lines we are trying to please those whom praise is dearer to us than any so-called "glory" that we may derive from it. But, to study literature, either prose or poetry, the student must have the *desire* to learn. It is not enough to be passively *willing* to learn, but determined effort must be made before any such result as increased knowledge will be obtained. Then if the *desire* is there the forgetting of self and surroundings will not be difficult, and the reader will be mentally carried out of self into the scenes created by the mind of the author.

Let us glance back over the writers of English and mention some of those who have influenced the various periods through which our literature has passed. Our earliest poet, Caedman, contributed as his share to our poetry a paraphrase of the Scriptures, while the first great prose writer and historian in the Anglo-Saxon language was the English king, Alfred the Great. Besides writing and translating many histories and poems, Alfred is credited with having begun the *Saxon Chronicle*, which gave a full account of the ecclesiastical and political history down to the end of the Norman period.

Geffrey Chaucer, "the father of English poetry," who wrote about the beginning of the fourteenth century, introduced the first romantic period in English literature. In his "Canterbury Tales" there are poems on almost every subject, but the best are on those two favourite themes of poets, love and charity.

From this time until Edmund Spenser wrote the "Fairy Queen" in the sixteenth century England had practically no literature owing to the hundred year's war and the wars of the Roses, which turned men's attention from the pursuit of learning. But under the settled government of Elizabeth the romance poets, as those whose work of love and chivalry were called, became more and more numerous. It was in Elizabeth's reign, that period so famous for literary excellence, that the drama became pre-eminent in English literature and that our greatest dramatist, William Shakespeare, wrote his wonderful play. Shakespeare is so universally known that little need be said of him, but we should bear in mind that it is to him more than to any other English writer that we owe the perfection of the drama and the purity of our language. Among

the prose writers of this time were the scientist, Francis Bacon, and that brave adventurer and historian, Sir Walter Raleigh. It would take more time and space than is at the disposal of either the writer or reader of these lines to even mention all the other great authors who have contributed to our national literature.

The Puritan poet, Milton, and John Bunyan are famous as writers of religious works, while Swift, Addison, Steele, Dryden and Pope, besides many essayists and historians, were the chief writers during the classic period of English literature. This period lasted from the latter part of the Stuart period through the first four reigns of the Hanoverian, and was characterized by conventional subjects and style. After about a hundred years of this conventional writing came Oliver Goldsmith, the first who began to break away from the conventions adhered to by Pope and his contemporaries. The secret of Goldsmith's success in this new style of poetry may be found in Thackeray's criticism of him: "Think of him reckless, thoughtless, vain, if you like, but merciful, gentle, generous, full of love and pity. His humor delighted us still; his song fresh and beautiful as when first he charmed with it; his words in all our mouths; his very weaknesses beloved and familiar; his benevolent spirit seems still to smile on us: to do gentler kindnesses; to succor with sweet charity; to soothe, caress and forgive; to plead with the fortunate for the unhappy of the poor." Goldsmith's first poem was "The Traveller," which is a description of his travels on foot through Holland, France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy, while he also wrote many other works, both in poetry and prose. In all his works there is a freshness and wholesomeness not found in any of the classic poets appealing to the mass of humanity because he wrote of things with which they were all familiar.

Then we have Burns, Moore, Byron, Scott, Wordsworth and Tennyson, all of whom wrote on more or less familiar subjects in simple though beautiful language, and in verses which found an echo in the hearts of all who read them.

In prose such men as Dickens, Scott, Thackeray, Ruskin, and later Emerson, Bret Harte, and William Dean Howells, have written novels, sketches and essays which have done more to elevate humanity to a higher moral and intellectual plane than the same number of preachers would have done. It would be impossible to attempt to describe the



merits of any of these works, but we hope that any one who is not fond of the study of literature will in future try to "cultivate a taste" for it. If this is done it is impossible that a keener enjoyment of life, a nobler mind and much more real pleasure will not be gained.

---

### Personals.

---

Rev. Dr. McDiarmid spent a few days in town.

Miss Minnie Jones was the guest of her sister, Miss Flossie.

Miss Kathleen Richardson visited friends in Toronto recently.

Miss May Davey has returned after a short visit at her home in Toronto.

Mr. F. A. Campbell, of Mitchell, Ont., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood last week.

Miss Emma Kaufman, a graduate of '01, returned to the college for a few days as the guest of Miss Swan.

Miss McKendry, Miss Ostrander, Miss Bilder, Miss Zinkan and Miss Jones accompanied their friends to Toronto on the "special" after the conversat.

Among the guests Friday evening we were pleased to notice Mr. Forster, of Oakville, who takes such an interest in our College. Mr. Forster has offered a gold medal again this year to the best essay writer. The subjects are:—"Art, Literature and Music in the Home," "The Life and Influence of Queen Victoria," "Does Poverty Develop Character More than Riches." Competition closes May 24th.

A number of former students and friends of the girls stayed with us at the time of the conversat. They were:—Miss Belle Metcalfe, Toronto; Miss Annie Wass, Lambton Mills; Miss Kate Curtis, Port Hope; Miss Annie Metherall, Lindsay; Mrs. W. J. McWaters, Toronto; Miss Daisy Chown, Kingston; Miss Sue Dale, Madoc; Miss Ethel Acheson, Goderich; Miss May Freeman, Burlington; Miss Gertrude Hollinrake, Milton; Miss Mabel Harrison, Keen; Miss Elleda Perley, Harrowsmith; Miss Margaret Robertson, Kingston; Miss Kathleen Meath, Bowmanville.

---

### D. W. C. A.

---

An interesting afternoon meeting was held the first Sunday after the opening of school chiefly to learn and talk about the "Hindoo Women of India." We had a splendid opportunity of knowing the real manners and home life of that people through one of the girls, Miss Phayre Bilder, who was herself born in India, and, having lived there for several years, she was able to tell many things we have not read of or heard about before. After reading a short paper she answered the many questions which were asked concerning the treatment of the women and girls there. We felt within us a prayer of thankfulness for our great freedom of birth and religion. Our sympathies were awakened to the great need of a woman's hand in the missionary work, for the heathen practices are felt probably most heavily by the women there.

Other topics of study and of interest were "The Master's Touch in Music" by Misses Holden and Chown, and the following week "The Master's Touch in Art" by Misses McConnell and Merner.

---

### Locals.

---

What made Amy and Eva blush when the girls who took part as men in the Shakespeare scene kissed them good-night? So shy!

Dr. Hare (in Bible class)—How long did Paul stay at this place? E.—He stayed—till he left.

Miss G —, when decorating in the chapel, knew the loveliest way of fixing the cosy corners. She said she had had experience in decorating before. No one kept "goal" outside the corners and few kept "time" inside.

We are sure Miss B.'s gentlemen friends will find great pleasure in afternoon teas when she has completed her course in domestic science.

Who enjoyed the bread-cheese sandwich down in the electric department the other night?

Sammie has still her two horned unicorn on exhibition.

Ivery—What was said to the one who turned off



the lights in wood-carving department? Too bad!  
too bad!

Who is the "gall" soldier boy, Ede?

When you are told to straighten up, Parson, don't  
shake your fist.

There's a verse in the Bible, I think in Job, which  
says a wise man carries his heart on his right side  
but a fool on his left. A.—Doesn't Job tell the  
worst yarns.

Who is the extraordinary girl?

Have a curiosity biscuit, won't you?

What overally tidy neighbors we have; such a  
palace.

Cookies and salted almonds have arrived since  
Xmas, and are much enjoyed by all.

A week or two ago Miss Adams had callers (?) but  
she did the calling (down) when she got upstairs  
again.

I wonder if W. S.—t had a good time at Xmas?  
Ask her (Oscar.)

A.—She turned her searchlight my way like this  
(rolling one eye) shift.

Miss B—r (one evening not long ago after the  
second warning)—What is all this noise? Olive—  
We were trying to sing like the nightingale. Miss  
B—r—That isn't the way they go. *Olive*

Some say it is bad luck to be married in Lent.  
Yes, I should say so. Just think; you sacrifice  
everything, even yourself.

The jokes in the VOX are merely for the girls to  
enjoy, so any one not connected with the College  
(especially merchants down town) shouldn't take  
them to heart.

We have one specimen of a species now almost  
extinct, viz., a girl with her heart on the right side.

Poultry note.—Partridges like Rice, but if they  
have some once a week it is enough.

Call and hear the only living gramophone at 20  
Lower Ryerson. All the latest (?) music free of  
charge.

One rainy Sunday night not long ago Mr. Green-

wood, who was coming down stairs on his way to  
church, suddenly changed his mind and went out  
the side door. Even a division of one seemed too  
much for him to attempt—alone. *m.*

That rising bell we heard once only is a "bird,"  
for it not only awakens us but also tells that "break-  
fast is at a quarter to eight."

Maude should sing "all" *vegetables* "look alike  
to me" for she doesn't know the difference between  
beans, parsnips, carrots, beets and turnips, and in  
spite of all we can do calls them "squash."

This is a solution showing how to remember  
equations in chemistry. Do you see the point?  
Have you got the point? Do you understand the  
point? Well, keep it. Do you comprehend the  
point? All you have to do is to see the point, then  
you have the whole thing.

Nina—I am afraid my tooth is going to ulcerate  
and I shall have a swelled face for Friday night.  
Margaret—That would be fine. Everything must be  
swell for the conversat.

Daisy F. always gets the water before the second  
warning now.

We are glad on Prof. K.'s account that the punch-  
ing bag has been hung up, as Sammie was getting  
fine.

H. (the night before the conversat)—"Emma,  
what do you say when a man proposes?" *Nida*

It is no longer an after-dinner cup-of-tea but after-  
dinner pie.

Cheer up, Ada; No. 7 boots don't cost any more  
than a smaller number.

M.—"A person can pass the division if they want  
to" Miss McG.—"Oh, no! You should never  
pass a division or a funeral."

Heard through a screen—Do you *really* mean it?

At the tea table—Recipe for doughnuts: Take a  
hole and put some dough round it. *m.*

"Those cakes are the shape of life-preservers but  
I think they would make better sinkers."

In the division passing the rink—You may always  
see Bob here after 4 o'clock. Second girl—Why!  
does his father run the rink?



Lost—A small white hand in the sleeve of a Victoria gown. Thief kindly return to Annie P— (cottage).

Strange that the little faded carnation noticed in the lapel of a "Vic." student's coat should appear in Anna's hair as late as Sunday.

The following is a copy of a gentleman's programme. Can you make it out?

1. Miss M. Cola.
2. Red roses.
3. Miss McL—pink bow.
4. Miss E. McConl (pretty).
5. Berta's sister.
6. Miss Miserie, etc.

All tea-cups wishing to be read apply to H. B. *me*

"Come Back, My Love, Come Back, I Say," is the popular song in 32 Upper Frances. It seems to suit the singer.

We sincerely hope the Dey will not gradually fead away as we notice they have fallen desperately in love.

Quite a large division enjoyed the patriotic tea given entirely by the married men of the Methodist Tabernacle. The table decorations and programme were unique in every detail. The entertainers were most amusing and showed much earnestness and skill throughout the evening. We hope the gentlemen of Whitby will show us oftener what they can do in that line.

The bright and beautiful afternoon following the conversat was greatly enjoyed by a number of young ladies who had the pleasure of a sleigh ride to Oshawa, through the kindness of Mr. A. S. Forster, of Oakville. After a survey of the town a call was made at Bishop Bethune's College and greetings exchanged. The photo gallery was the next point of interest, and last but not least ample justice was done to the confectionery department. On the way home a race with a little boy with his dog and sled caused much laughter and excitement. Afterwards, when listening attentively to an elocution selection, part of the harness broke in pulling out of a pitch hole. However all arrived home safe and sound, singing, "He's a jolly good fellow." Hope Mr. Forster will come again.

The latest: To introduce Otto to the newest

arrivals in town so that he will be enabled to do his duty without breaking any of the rules of propriety.

What will be the subject of Miss Burkholder's talk at the Canadian Club?

Miss McW.—It may be on "Prison Reform."

Mr. B.—By a warden, Miss McW.?

It is really becoming quite "serious" when one of our teachers requires to be kept in a glass case?

Where was Blazn when the screen fell?

Miss B.—I never noticed how beautiful the moonlight was before. I do love moonlight.

Teacher—Why don't women make good debaters? Because they never see the point.

The following is a very interesting experiment:—Potassium potion and two parts of sulphur under slight pressure give the following interesting result: K. T.xS<sub>2</sub> give "Kiss S." This experiment is dangerous as the above result may not be accomplished, and should be tried in the absence of light and when few (usually two) are present.—*Ex.*

D—y: Tell me how to wear this skirt out. Co. (brightly)—Put it on and go out doors.

Voices from behind a screen—"Do you really mean it? Do you?" Head popping up on opposite side—"Yes, really." Tableau! And E—y seemed a Tiney bit embarrassed.

Inquiring friend—"How old are you, Eva?" Eva—"Well, Miss W— thinks I am old enough to take care of Kath—."

Miss C. (at dinner)—Beef or veal? Bess (from force of habit)—Lamb, please.

Say, Clo! How did you like "gooseberries" when Mr. A. called?

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## Music.

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God has a few of us whom he whispers in the ear; the rest may reason and welcome; 'tis we musicians know.

Six musical volumes have been added to our library. They are the lives of Chopin, Schumann, Mozart, Lizst, Beethoven and Mendelssohn.



The third meeting of the Music Club was held in the chapel on February 8th. Only the members were present, as it had been decided to have the open meetings but once a month. The programme opened with a solo by Miss Chown followed by one from Miss Petherbridge. A paper on the "Piano-forte" was read by Miss Oliver, and the meeting was closed with an instrumental duet by Miss Crabb and Miss Wilson.

The pupils of Miss Rice gave the first of their vocal recitals in the concert hall on January 28th. The following was the programme given:—

- "Dreams".....*Streltzki*  
Miss Mathewman.
- "Tell Her I Love Her So".....*De Fave.*  
Miss Alton.
- "Slumber Song".....  
Miss McLenahan.
- "Jesus, Jesus, Miserere".....*Nevin.*  
Miss Ostrander.
- "Not Thine to Ask".....  
Miss Craig.
- "The Merry, Merry Lark".....*Nevin.*  
Miss Bryce.
- "False or True".....*Allitsen.*  
Miss Michaelis.
- "A Necklace of Love".....*Nevin.*  
Miss Gladney.
- "Constancy".....*Webber.*  
Miss Silcox.

## Elocution.

Let a man but speak forth with genuine earnestness the thought, the emotions, the active conditions of his own heart and other men, so strangely are we knit together by the tie of sympathy, must and will give heed to him. In culture, in extent of view, we may stand below the speaker or above him, but in either case his words, if they are earnest and sincere, will meet with some response within us.

An evening was given by the pupils of the elocution class at which the Misses Biggs, Hall and Grafton gave selections which were much appreciated by all present.

The pupils of the Misses Wright and Teskey gave a recital in the concert hall on February 3rd, and the following programme was given:

- Organ solo—Medley in "C".....*Silas.*  
Miss Gumprich.
- Piano solo—"Valse Arabesque".....*Lack.*  
Miss Zinkan.
- Recitation—(a) "Our Hired Girl" } *James Whit-*  
(b) "Orphan Annie" } *combe Riley.*  
Miss Heal.
- Piano solo—"Callirhoe".....*Chaminade.*  
Miss Chown.
- Piano solo—"Dancing Waves".....*Pieczonka.*  
Miss Snider.
- Recitation—"The Obstructive Hat in the Pit"....  
Miss McWaters.
- Piano solo—"2nd Valse".....*Godard.*  
Miss Campazzi.
- Piano solo—"Elevation".....*Chaminade.*  
Miss Freeman.
- Piano solo—"Perlude, C Minor"....*Rashmanioff.*  
Miss Sutherland.

The platform scene from Hamlet given by the members of the senior elocution classes, Misses Badgely, Merner, Heal and Biggs, was a very suitable closing, and in spite of the difficulty incurred by the lack of footlights the effect produced made the ghost scene very realistic and did credit to the ingenuity of the students.

The military appearance of the four male characters showed that the young ladies who took these parts entered fully into the spirit of the characters allotted them.

Miss McWaters recited at an "At Home" held in the Methodist Tabernacle lecture room.

## A TALE OF THE CONVERSAT.

*Before.*

Anticipation, invitations, acceptations and renunciations,  
Information, donation, purification and decoration,  
Recreation, starvation, preparation and accumulation.

*During.*

Illumination, orchestration, interrogation, gratification,  
Exclamation, jollification, introduction, conversation,  
A flirtation, alteration, captivation, an omission,  
Complication, expostulation, explanation, reconcil-



liation,  
Intermission, impression, sweet sensation, interrup-  
tion,  
Termination, train at station, acceleration, exter-  
mination.

*The Next Day.*

Application for permission, objection, indecision,  
Exploration, examination, insinuation. At last per-  
suasion,  
Restriction, condition, liberation, expedition,  
Hesitation, separation, relaxation, realization.

HELLING.

**Exchanges.**

The bright magazine which comes to us from Bourbounain, Illinois, every month is still holding its own. We find Dante's "Divine Comedy" and "An American Soldier Dream" especially interesting. The poem on "Old Friends" will bear repeating :

If wandering o'er a desert vast,  
In some far distant land ;  
And you perchance should lose your way  
Upon those burning sands ;  
Take care lest through ambition's greed  
You leave far in arrears  
Your old provisions choice and rare,  
As false mirage appears.

Or if in search of hidden wealth  
You toil both night and day  
In digging deep into the earth,  
To find where gold did lay ;

Choose well between the ores you find  
Be careful, not too bold ;  
Remember the old proverb : " All  
That glitters is not gold."

And so while traveling o'er life's path,  
Prefer the old friends true ;  
No matter what their faults may be,  
The're better than the new.

And if you meet with one who knows  
More of your friends than you ;  
Weigh well his words for you will find  
To you he'll prove untrue.

*K. M. J.*

As we look over this same magazine we find in

the Exchanges that a number of college papers have been severely criticized. Some great man has said, "The failings of others will never help you." The persons interested in those papers certainly did not aim low or they would never been written, and Lowell tells us "not failure but low aim is crime." These magazines which have been criticized may be young and have room to grow ; besides is it not through practice or "in repetition that good comes?" So we may be surprised even in the near future at their stand among college journals.

**Art.**

The art class this year is one of the largest we have had for years and stronger in material than ever. Enthusiasm is its most noticeable feature, which always goes to prove the worth of that which is taught.

The art room has many visitors who enjoy from time to time seeing the work done by their fellow-students, and their criticism, whether favorable or otherwise, is always helpful to the students.

We are working hard at our winter class work so as to be ready for the out-of-door sketching just as soon as weather permits. Then our long winter's work will tell, and at our exhibit in June everybody will be allowed the privilege of seeing and criticizing our year's work.

**THE MASTER'S TOUCH IN ART.**

All the great arts have for their objects either the support or exaltation of human life, usually both, and their dignity and ultimately their very existence depends on their being, apprehending with right reason, the nature of the materials they work with, the things they relate to or represent and the faculties to which they are addressed.

They are founded first in mastery by strength of arm, of the earth and sea, in agriculture and seaman-ship. Then their inventing power begins with the clay in the hand of the potter, whose art is the humblest but truest type of the forming of the human body and spirit, and in the carpenter's work, which probably was the early employment of the founders of our religion. These were followed by building in stone, sculpture, metal



work and painting.

The great arts, forming thus one perfect scheme of human skill of which it is not right to call one division more honorable than another, have had and can have but three principal directions of purpose: first, that of enforcing the religion of men; secondly, that of perfecting their ethical state and, thirdly, that of doing them material service.

Noble art is nothing less than the expression of a great soul such as shown by the noble thoughts in the famous works of Titian, Turner and William Hunt.

The character of the Indian art shows that the people are cut off from all possible sources of natural delight because it wilfully opposes itself to facts and forms of nature. Let us pray that the veil thrown over the whole of their creation may be removed, and that they may soon feel the Master's Touch in Art. God intended we should delight ourselves in art, for He has prepared for us the wonderful beauties of a sunrise and sunset each day. Art helps us to make the homes we live in more beautiful, to do the best in our own way, to do what is right and honest, and the sum of all that we must paint and build neither for pride nor money but for love.

May we all know within our hearts that all things lovely and righteous are possible for those who believe in their possibility. Let every dawn of morning be to us as the beginning of life and every setting sun as its close, then every one of these short lives has its sure record of some kindly thing done for others. So from day to day we shall indeed build by art, by thought and by just will.

M. McCONNELL.

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### "A WHITE NIGHT."

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The building itself is in darkness and the school is quiet. There is a healthful aspect to the rows of double windows for inside there is rest.

Only two or three lights are thrown from the windows upon the brick pillars, and these soon disappear in turn, and now it is night indeed, but what a night! What subtle instinct draws you to the window? It is a restless spirit of sleeplessness together with a trifling worry over to-morrow's classes or, surely not, a feeling of home-sickness? 'Tis a thought more grand from the world of hidden life—the voice of Mother Nature inspiring the sleeping

depths of the soul, and outside her trees and the stars are holding a grand fête.

This is what is to be seen from a college window. The great white moonshine makes everything stand out in curious shadows—the slanted roofs and winding pavements glisten like with heavy snow and the trees see their curved branches outlined on the soft dark lawns.

There stands a mile or more away the lighthouse with its strong beacon now disappearing, now reflecting with double flash, and beyond the dark water reflected only in streaks and ragged patches from the moon's rays. All night the station's friendly lamp marks for the night engineer his time and pace, and here the mind travels away into the narrow, black engine-room and enters quietly his lonely life. But through the clear night air a far-off whistle, followed instantly by two more prolonged and emphatic, breaks that settled quiet. The semaphore lights, like placed sentinels, twinkle and dance expectantly. A late night bird utters a shrill, sad cry and with a rush the midnight through express hurls past at a tremendous pace, refusing all bounds of speed and distance with the fire from the furnace reflecting into the coal-box and showing a column of rising white smoke and burning cinders. Just the matter of a hurried thought and the former quiet watch continues as the station lights flash another color.

Looking nearer over the fields, fences and houses standing in solitary importance we notice the engines in the power-house are slackening in their commotion and slowly the town lights are going—the last one seeming to flicker gladly yet sleepily. Now the pointed church towers shine far away in a natural light as the window closes softly.

A. G. O.

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### LITERARY SOCIETY MEETING.

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The meeting was presided over by the president, Miss Oliver, with grace and dignity. In a neat address the fair president outlined the objects and aims of the society and introduced Lieut.-Col. Farewell, K.C., LL.B., who gave a sketch of a tour in Switzerland.

The lecturer referred to the great benefit of a trip to Europe, especially for teachers and students. He instanced two young ladies, daughters of wholesale merchants in Chicago, who earned all the money



which they had spent on a trip through England, France, Switzerland and Germany. He sketched a trip from London *via* New Haven and Dieppe, thence to Rouen and the Paris Exposition, thence by Fontainebleau, Dijon and Macon to Geneva. The important part played by the people of Geneva in the religious and political history of the world, the religious faith of a large part of Scotland, Switzerland, Denmark, Holland and Germany was traceable to the teaching of Calvin, Knox and others, dwellers of Geneva. The history of the revolutions of England, France and America could not be thoroughly understood without getting back to the struggles for civil and religious liberty which were thought out and fought out there. The long role of eminent scholars in natural and political science and in literature who were born there or who had made Geneva their dwelling place was referred to. The fact that the city of John Calvin now presents all the freedom of the continental Sabbath was alluded to. Sunday excursions of archery and other shooting societies down Lake Lemman were quite common.

The castle of Chillon was described and quotations from Byron and other authors as to the lake scenery were given. Lausanne, Clarens and the thickly peopled slopes of the lake were described. Then quaint old Fribourg, with its watch towers and suspension bridges, its fine cathedrals, with its grand organ, and Berne, the capital, with its arcades and bears in the bear-pit, and bears in stone at the fountains, and the bears which come out in procession marking the hours under the clock in the old stone gateways. The magnificent views of the Bernese Alps, as seen in the afternoon when the mountains appeared clothed in violet, gold and purple, the statues, fountains and the chattering washer-woman were briefly referred to.

Thun, with its arcades and the trip to Interlachen over new land that had been formed through the effects of land slides and glacier deposits, the rushing of tourists from all parts of Europe and America to this point, from which excursions all over Switzerland are made. The walk to Lauterbrunnen and over the Wengern Alp to Grindenwald, including visits to the Falls of Lauterbrunnen, where the water pours over a bank one thousand feet above the visitor, and is shivered into fine spray before reaching the bottom of the valley. The importunities of men with Alpine horns and with cannon, blunderbusses and even pistols offering to toot and shoot for the traveller for coins of various dimen-

sions, so that he might hear the echoes. Children singing the *Ranze d'Vache* or cow herd songs, children with very small bunches of very small strawberries or small bunches of Alpine flowers, bronzed and smoke-tanned women offering the finest of lace of their own handiwork. Mist, fog, avalanches, sleet, rain and hail and an all night stop at the "Hotel Jaung Frau," filled with travellers caught in crossing the mountain at a height of over 6,500 feet above the sea level. The morning march over ice and through snow, and a snowball match on an August morning. The sea of ice glaciers, their slow progress down the valley, the mode of computing the power which drives them down the valleys, the ice palace carved out of the glacier, the Swiss mountain guides, the perils of Alpine climbing were briefly referred to. Beautiful Lake Brienz and the succession of waterfalls at Guissbach with their illuminations and the beauties of the ride over the Brunig Pass to Lake Lucerne. Lucerne, with its covered bridges and historical pictures painted on the bridges, "the maidens of Lucerne" as hotel waiters in the costume of the different Canton, Thorwaulden's lion sculptured out of the solid rock were described.

A short sketch was given of the traditions as to William Tell, a visit to his chapel and to his reputed birthplace near Altorf, and the market place in Altorf where he is supposed to have pierced an apple placed on his son's head with an arrow shot from a much longer distance than can be found in the market place.

A trip over Mt. St. Gothard from the Italian Lakes by the wild scenery of the Devil's bridge and the spiral tunnels in the mountain by which the distance is lengthened so as to reduce the steepness of the railway grade were briefly noticed. Then followed references as to visits to Zug, Zurich and Constance, the place of meeting of the Ecclesiastical Council which resulted in the burning of John Huss and Jerome of Prague. The printing of the first English Bible, the rapid decline in population of this place. The fact that these lakes were occupied by people who built their houses on piles in the lakes, and that the country surrounding these lakes was once occupied by the cave lion, the elephant and hippopotamus.

The fact that Switzerland was the birth place of the referendum of which one hears so much in the Canadian parliaments and on prohibition platforms. The popular initiative and the referendum were



described, giving the means by which, irrespective of party, a certain number of citizens can insist upon proposed changes in the law being submitted to a vote of the people and becoming law if sanctioned by the proper vote. The referendum as a means of ascertaining whether the will of the people was in favor of a proposed law which had been before the Swiss Parliament.

It is impossible to refer to many of the points touched upon in the lecture. It is hoped that this sketch may serve to remind the members of some of the matters referred to in this talk which interested them. A number of fine selections of vocal and instrumental music were given in a most satisfactory manner during the evening.

**To Make Transparent Papers.**

Castor oil is one of the best drying oils, it is almost colorless when cold-pressed, and is soluble in alcohol in all parts—three properties which especially recommend it for the manufacturer of transparent paper. The manipulation is very simple. The oil is cut with alcohol, the amount of the later varying according to the thickness of the paper used—the thicker the latter, the thinner the oil should be made. From two to three volumes of alcohol to one volume of oil, however, is sufficient for the thickest paper. The paper is then saturated with the solution, and hung up to dry. The alcohol promptly evaporates, leaving the paper more or less transparent, according to the thoroughness of its solution with oil.—National Druggist.

**The Canadian Magazine.**

The February number of this publication is fully up to the standard of a first-class magazine, and thoroughly Canadian from cover to cover. Perhaps in no line of industrial development of the nineteenth century was the change more marked or the strides more gigantic than in that of railroad-ing. W. D. McBride has portrayed this in an article reading like a romance and profusely illustrated by half tones, taking the reader through all the steps of the evolution from the donkey engine. on wheels, of our grandfathers to the Oriental travelling palaces of our "strenuous life." The religious development of Canada is treated by Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia. The name alone is an indication of the manner in which the subject is handled. Norman Patterson, Professor Adam Shortt, Queen's University, W. Sherwood Fox, W. H. Moore, Marshall Owen Scott, and Geo. A. Collard are other Canadian contributors. John A. Ewan, in Current Events Abroad, and the editor, John A. Cooper, in People and Affairs, keeps information department up-to-date. The issue contains the first chapter of "The Four Feathers," a new serial by A. E. W. Mason.

According to the revenue of the Formosian government the camphor and opium trade has fallen off materially. The receipts from these two monopolies show a falling off of about 2,000,000 yen.

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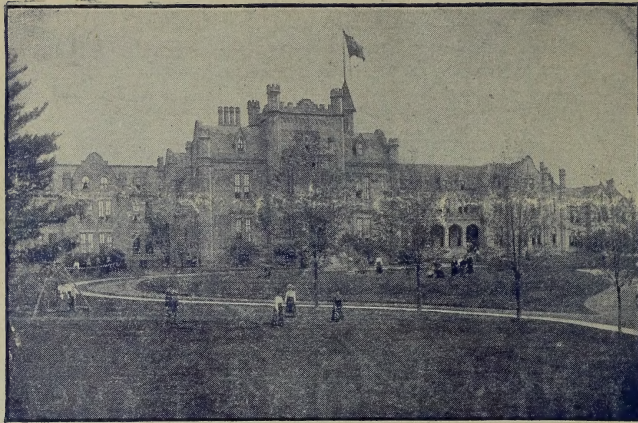
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